

Remarks

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1-65 have been rejected. No claims have been amended. Accordingly, Claims 1-65 remain pending in the application.

Applicant appreciatively acknowledges the Examiner's consideration of Applicant's arguments submitted in the response dated August 5, 2005.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

To establish obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Examiner must view the invention as a whole. Further, the Examiner is to perform the obviousness analysis in accordance with the standard set forth by the Supreme Court in *Graham v. John Deere Co.* That standard requires that the Examiner (1) determine the scope and content of the prior art; (2) ascertain the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue; (3) resolve the level of ordinary skill in the art; and (4) evaluate evidence of secondary considerations. 383 U.S. 1, 17-18 (1966); *see also* MPEP 2141. Secondary considerations include whether the invention met with commercial success, whether the invention answered a long felt need, and whether others attempting the invention have failed. *Graham*, 383 U.S. at 17-18. Further, in applying the *Graham* framework, the Examiner must consider the invention as a whole, without the benefit of hindsight. MPEP 2141.

1. In "Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103," item 7 on page 5 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-22, 25-27, 31-39, 42-44, 48-53, 56-58, and 62-65 have been rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0054064 to *Kannan* (hereinafter "Kannan") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,456,303 to *Walden et al.* (hereinafter "Walden") under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claim 1 requires:

"determining based at least in part on content of a locator of a first information page requested to be retrieved and displayed on a client system, whether to provide information browsing assistance for the first information page, said content of the locator

identifying the first information page and a location from which the first information page is to be retrieved; and

conditionally providing said information browsing assistance based at least in part on said determination.”

Thus, when Claim 1 is viewed as a whole, as required by law, it is directed towards a novel method of “determining based . . . on content of a locator of a first information page . . . whether to provide information browsing assistance for the first information page.”

In contrast, Walden merely teaches using “URLs’ to access help information.” Using a URL to retrieve information is the basic purpose of a URL, and is not, as the Examiner seems to assert in item 3 of his response, equivalent to determining, based at least in part on the content of a locator, whether to provide information browsing assistance. Assuming *arguendo* that “URL” reads on locator, Walden simply does not teach determining, based at least in part on content of a URL of a first information page, whether to provide information browsing assistance for the first information page. Rather, Walden discloses the use of hyperlinks to HTML content. A user of Walden simply clicks on one of these hyperlinks, which is associated with a URL, and receives on the display HTML content retrieved by the URL (see Walden, column 7, lines 12-52). Thus, in Walden, it is the page itself that is identified by the URL that provides help. In contrast, as claimed in claim 1, the locator/URL is used in determining information browsing assistance for an information page identified by the locator/URL. Thus, the information browsing assistance is not identical to the information page.

Kannan does not remedy the deficiencies of Walden. Kannan discloses a service manager that may determine from the browser data in the customer profile or the customer’s behavior whether the customer needs help. If it is determined that the customer needs help, the help is provided. As acknowledged by the Examiner, Kannan does not determine whether or not to provide help based on the content of a locator of a requested page.

Therefore, for at least the foregoing reasons, Walden and Kannan, individually or in combination, do not suggest claim 1.

Each of independent claims 19, 35, 50, 64, and 65 contains in substance the same recitations earlier discussed for claim 1. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claims 19, 35, 50, 64, and 65 are patentable over Walden and Kannan.

Claims 2-4, 9-12, 16-18, 20-22, 25-27, 31-34, 36-39, 42-44, 48-49, 51-53, 56-58, and 62-63 depend from claims 1, 19, 35, and 50 respectively. Thus, for at least the same reasons, claims 2-4, 9-12, 16-18, 20-22, 25-27, 31-34, 36-39, 42-44, 48-49, 51-53, 56-58, and 62-63 are patentable over Walden and Kannan.

2. In “Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103,” item 30 on page 13 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 5-8, 23, 24, 40, 41, 54, and 55 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Kannan and Walden, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,397,246 to *Wolfe* (hereinafter “Wolfe”) under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

As stated above, Walden and Kannan, individually or combined, fail to disclose required, recited operations of the present invention, as claimed in claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Thus, even when combined with Wolfe, the cited art fails to show novel features that are noted when the invention of claims 1, 19, 35, and 50 is viewed as a whole. Claims 5-8, 23, 24, 40, 41, 54, and 55 depend from claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Consequently, claims 4, 16-17, 24, and 36-37 are patentable over the combination of Walden, Kannan, and Wolfe.

3. In “Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103,” item 35 on page 15 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 13, 28, 45, and 59 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Kannan and Walden, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,960,429 to *Peercy et al.* (hereinafter “Peercy”) under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

As stated above, Walden and Kannan, individually or combined, fail to disclose required, recited operations of the present invention, as claimed in claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Thus, even when combined with Peercy, the cited art fails to show novel features that are noted when the invention of claims 1, 19, 35, and 50 is viewed as a whole. Claims 13, 28, 45, and 59 depend from claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Consequently, claims 13, 28, 45, and 59 are patentable over the combination of Walden, Kannan, and Peercy.

4. In "Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103," item 37 on page 16 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 14, 15, 29, 30, 46, 47, 60, and 61 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Kannan and Walden, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,026,409 to *Blumenthal* (hereinafter "Blumenthal") under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

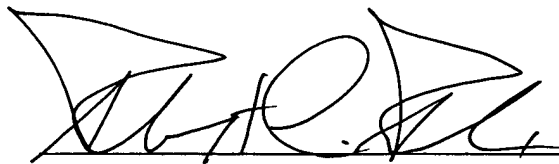
As stated above, Walden and Kannan, individually or combined, fail to disclose required, recited operations of the present invention, as claimed in claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Thus, even when combined with Blumenthal, the cited art fails to show novel features that are noted when the invention of claims 1, 19, 35, and 50 is viewed as a whole. Claims 14, 15, 29, 30, 46, 47, 60, and 61 depend from claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Consequently, claims 14, 15, 29, 30, 46, 47, 60, and 61 are patentable over the combination of Walden, Kannan, and Blumenthal.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-65 are solicited. Applicant submits that claims 1-65 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions concerning the present paper, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at (206) 407-1513. If any fees are due in connection with filing this paper, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the Deposit Account of Schwabe, Williamson and Wyatt, P.C., No. 50-0393.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: ^{RA}December 28, 2005

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